# APPENDIX A

Oracle8i SQL Reference
Release 3 (8.1.7)
Part Number A85397-01

**Oraclei**

SQL Reference
Release 3 (8.1.7)
September 2000
Part No. A85397-01

SQL Reference, Release 3 (8.1.7)

Part No. A85397-01



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## APPENDIX A

extract from chapter 5

## Using Subqueries

A subquery answers multiple-part questions. For example, to determine who works in Taylor's department, you can first use a subquery to determine the department in which Taylor works. You can then answer the original question with the parent SELECT statement. A subquery in the FROM clause of a SELECT statement is also called an inline view. A subquery in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement is also called a nested subquery.

A subquery can contain another subquery. Oracle imposes no limit on the number of subquery levels in the FROM clause of the top-level query. You can nest up to 255 levels of subqueries in the WHERE clause.

If tables in a subquery have the same name as tables in the containing statement, you must prefix any reference to the column of the table from the containing statement with the table name or alias. To make your statements easier for you to read, always qualify the columns in a subquery with the name or alias of the table, view, or materialized view.

Oracle performs a correlated subquery when the subquery references a column from a table referred to in the parent statement. A correlated subquery is evaluated once for each row processed by the parent statement. The parent statement can be a SELECT, UPDATE, or DELETE statement.

A correlated subquery answers a multiple-part question whose answer depends on the value in each row processed by the parent statement. For example, you can use a correlated subquery to determine which employees earn more than the average salaries for their departments. In this case, the correlated subquery specifically computes the average salary for each department.

See Also: "Correlated Subquery Examples"http://st-doc.us.oracle.com/8.0/817/server.817/a85397/state21b.htm - 2066913